

more, the blessings would be multiplied, your personal happiness increased, and your voice elevated to a height which would leave but a single sentiment in the estimation of posterity. In hastening the plan of merit, you would have become more than formerly. The successful career and longer regarded as entitled to the first place in the temple of fame. Talents of this kind have become too common, and too often used for mercenary purposes, to be regarded as they were. In this enlightened age, the mere hero of the field, and the successful leader of armies, may for the moment attract attention. But it will be such as is bestowed on the passing meteor, whose place is no longer remembered, when it is no longer seen. To be estimated eminently great, it is necessary to be eminently good. The qualities of the Hero and the General must be devoted to the advantage of mankind, before he will be permitted to assume the title of their benefactor; and the esteem which he will hold in their regard and affection will depend upon the manner and the splendor of his victories, but upon the results and the use he may make of the influence he acquires from them.

If the fame of our Washington depended upon his military achievements, would the common consent of the world allow him the pre-eminence he possesses? The veterans at Trenton, Monmouth and York, brilliant as they were, exhibiting as they certainly did, the highest grade of military talents, are scarcely thought of. The sources of the veneration and esteem which is accorded to his character, by every description of politicians—the monarchist and aristocrat, as well as the republican—is to be found in his undeviating and exclusive devotedness to the interests of his country. No selfish consideration was ever suffered to intrude itself into his mind. For his country he conquered, and the unrivaled and increasing prosperity of that country which constantly adding fresh glory to his name. General; the course which he pursued is open to you, and it depends upon yourself to attain the eminence which he has reached before you.

To the eyes of military men, the laurels you won on the fields of Vargas, Bayamo, and Carabobo, will be forever green; but will that content you? Are you willing that your name should descend to posterity, amongst the mass of those whose fame has been derived from shedding human blood, without a single advantage to the human race? Or shall it be united to that of Washington, as the founder and father of a great and happy people? The choice is before you. The friend of liberty through out the world, and the people of the U. States in particular, are waiting your decision with intense anxiety. Alexander told and conquered to obtain the applause of the Athenians; will you regard as nothing the opinions of a nation which has evinced its superiority over that celebrated people, in the science most useful to man, by having carried into actual practice a system of government, of which the wisest Athenians had but a glimpse in theory and considered as a blessing never to be realized, however ardently to be desired? The place which you are to occupy in their esteem depends upon yourself.

Farewell.  
W. H. HARRISON.

After his return to the United States from Columbia, he retired to his residence upon the Banks of the Ohio, and literally, like the illustrious Roman, went back to his plough, and from the industry of his own hands supported a large family, which chance and misfortune made dependent upon him. He is represented as one of the most practical farmers in Hamilton county.

Such are the outlines of Gen. Harrison's services. The details of it may be found in the history of the country. He rose from his own merit, his activity, his fearlessness, his integrity, step by step to one of the highest stations in the army, to the highest civil trusts, and has always filled every station with dignity, ability and success.

Although lightly made, and effeminate in appearance when young, yet he strengthened by hardships, and hardened in the service. He has borne more hardships than most soldiers that served under him. He never slept more than four or five hours when near an enemy. During the siege of Fort Meigs which continued a week, he had only one hour's sleep each night, and sometimes not even that.

During his last campaign, which terminated in the victory of the Thames, his bedding was a single blanket fastened over his saddle and even this he gave up to a wounded officer. Although possessed of an ardent temperament and great decision of character, he is generous, kind and never revengeful. He is proverbially strict, prompt and exact in his public and private duties. He was beloved by his soldiers; and where he resided, has from the earliest times, possessed great popularity. As a soldier, he was brave, vigilant, prudent and successful; as a statesman, he has been sagacious, useful and wise; in private life, respectful and beloved. HIS MORAL CHARACTER IS WITHOUT REPROACH. Although a brave and successful commander, so much does he prize his own disobedience to the laws, or one violation of the Constitution of his country. He possesses the true bravery of the school of Washington, for cruelty and violence never found a place in his character. His service has been long, his sufferings great and arduous, he deserves the gratitude of his countrymen. Such is an imperfect sketch of the public services of that patriot and statesman General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

#### GENERAL WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

It has become the fashion of the Van Buren editors to depreciate the military services of Gen. Harrison, by applying to him such epithets as "Greasy," and others only indicative of their malice and servile subservience to the commands of their masters, to endeavor to create the impression on the minds of the people that he is neither a man of courage nor ability. The glorious victories which were achieved under his command at Tippecanoe and the Thames would be sufficient response to these slanderous charges; but other testimony rises up in abundance to refute them. We have lately come across a letter written to Gen. Harrison by no less a personage than Col. Richard M. Johnson the celebrated grower of domestic wool and the Van Buren candidate for Vice President, in which he earnestly requests to be permitted to serve under Harrison's command, and use the following language:—"To be ready to move with you to Detroit and Canada, against the enemies of our country, is the first wish of my heart. Two great objects induced us to come—first, to be at the regaining of our own territory and Detroit, and at the taking of Malden—and secondly, to serve under an officer in whom we have con-

FIDENCE.—We would not have engaged in this service with such a prospect, when we recollect what disasters have attended us for the want of good Generals. We did not want to serve under cowards, drunkards, old grumblers, nor traitors; but one who has proved himself to be WISE, PRUDENT and BRAVE."

Such was the opinion that was entertained of Gen. Harrison during the war; believing him to be "wise, prudent and brave," the hearty volunteers of the west flocked to his standard—he was their favorite General, and they were disappointed when he was not at their head. Col. Johnson appears to have possessed the very term which the brazen independence of a rebel press would apply to one of the most patriotic defenders of his country; and while he says that he never would have engaged in the service under "old grumblers," yet he was anxious to catch with the "wise prudent and brave" HARRISON. Are the V. Buren editors prepared to deny this or can they? If not then, if no nobler motive can dictate their conduct, they must forever remain to depreciate the wisdom, prudence and bravery of HARRISON.—York Rep.

#### 24th Congress—1st Session.

Wednesday, April 27.

In the Senate the Vice President had before the Senate a communication from the War Department on the subject of Indian affairs; referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of Indian annuities, &c. (from the House of Representatives,) was read twice and committed.

The bill making appropriations for the Naval service for 1839, on motion of Mr. Southard was taken up and considered.

The amendments reported by the committee on Naval Affairs, increasing the appropriations in the bill, were considered as in committee and concurred in.

The question being shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?

Mr. Hill called for the yeas and nays thereon, which were ordered.

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Yeas 35—Nay Mr. Hill!

Mr. Webster from the committee on Finance, to which committee had been referred the bill (from the House) making an additional appropriation of one million, for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, reported the same without amendment.

The bill was read a third and passed.

The bill (from the House) authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteer corps, &c. was read twice and referred.

The distributive Land Bill coming up in its order.

Mr. Benton moved that it should be postponed for a week, in order to take up the bill making appropriations for the Fortification Bill, and the other appropriation bills, generally, for the service of the country. They now had money dammed up in the treasury which ought to be distributed. The public service was actually suffering for want of it, and when all that was necessary should be taken out, they would find that they had no surplus to distribute. Every day added to the increase of the receipts and to the inconvenience of not paying out what was strictly and technically debts of the Government. But the object he saw, was, by pushing this bill through before the others were passed, to catch the public opinion, as to there being a surplus, when there was none. Instead of there being thirty millions, there would not be a farthing surplus.

Mr. Livingston said it was hardly necessary for him to repeat, that the Appropriation bills could not diminish the surplus when it was admitted that the current receipts would be equal to the current expenditures of the Government.

The motion to postpone the Land bill for a week was negatived—yeas 20, nays 26.

Mr. Benton then said as many Senators might have an objection to voting to postpone, to a day certain, he would move to lay the bill on the table, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

This motion was also negatived by the same vote as the preceding motion, and the consideration of the bill gone into.

An amendment altering the time of payment to the several States to take place, viz: One fourth on the 1st July, and every succeeding ninety days thereafter one fourth more, until all was paid—was agreed to.

Mr. Robinson moved an amendment in substance to provide "that all lands offered for sale and unsold, should be subject to entry by private entry at one dollar, and a reduction of ten per cent, to be made on such lands as were unsold, every 5 years, until the minimum price was brought to 50 cents per acre."

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, suggested a modification, to increase the price to one dollar and twelve and a half cents.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Robinson, to reduce the price to one dollar and twelve and a half cents, &c. was negatived—yeas 15, nays 27.

The bill was then reported, and the question being on concurring in the amendments.

Mr. Brown moved to strike out the first section, granting ten per cent, to the new States. Negatived, 11 yeas, nays 22.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Shepley, to provide that any new State hereafter to be admitted, should be entitled to ten per cent, granted to the other new States, was agreed to.

Mr. Benton moved to strike out Missouri, from the States, to which 500,000 acres were to be granted.

Mr. Linn said if the bill was to pass, he could not deem that his State should lose the 500,000 acres; he therefore could not concur with his colleagues, although he was opposed to the bill.

The motion to strike out Missouri was negatived, yeas 34.

No other amendments having been offered, the question being, "Shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 25, nays 21.

And thereupon, the Senate adj.

In the House, the resolution, heretofore reported from the committee of Ways and Means, making the "Bill to regulate the deposits of the public money in the local banks," the special order for the first Wednesday in May, coming up.

The resolution was amended by striking out the first Wednesday and inserting the second; and the question then pending was the amendment of

Mr. Wise, to embrace his resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the

condition of the Deposit Banks, the connection of Keuben M. Whitney with those institutions, &c.

On motion of Mr. Whittier, the subject was postponed to Wednesday next.

Mr. Drogouille moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of proceeding with the consideration of the resolution for an inquiry into the condition and management of the Deposit Banks. He remarked that he presumed the House was prepared to decide the question, and that the gentleman entitled to the floor (Mr. Bond) was anxious to conclude his remarks.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

#### Texas.

Mr. Thompson, of S. C. moved to suspend the rules in order to enable him to offer the following resolution, which was read.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this House, all the information in his possession not incompatible with the public interest, concerning the present condition of Texas, its political organization, the character of the war now waged there, and especially any information he may have as to the massacre said to have been lately perpetrated there; and that he will also, if in his judgment not expedient, communicate to this House, any correspondence in possession of the War Department, in relation to the probability of Indian hostilities on the Florida frontiers.

Mr. T. asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, but the House refused to suspend the rules, yeas 67, nays 129.

The bill to authorize the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen, was read a third time and passed.

#### Arkansas and Michigan.

Mr. Thomas moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of making the bills in relation to the boundary line of Ohio, and the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union the special order of the day for Wednesday week, to the exclusion of all other business, and from day to day thereafter until disposed of.

Mr. Adams inquired if this order was intended to supersede the order of the 26th of January, making the appropriation bills the special order of every day after 10 o'clock?

The Chair replied that such would be the effect of this motion if adopted, but it would require a vote of two-thirds.

Mr. Hardin asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were yeas 124, nays 69, so the motion was lost, there not being two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

#### Army Appropriation Bill.

On motion of Mr. Canby the House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1839.

Mr. Canby moved to amend the following clause of the bill—"For the armament of the Fortifications \$200,000,"—by striking out this sum and inserting "224,000."

Mr. Canby then addressed the House at some length, in support of his motion, and of his own views of the manner in which the surplus revenue should there be any, ought to be expended. He reviewed the various propositions now before Congress, for that object and not only opposed them as wrong in principle, mischievous in their operations, and dangerous in their tendency, but he contended, that the actual revenue, for some years to come, would not exceed, and after the present year, not amount to, two-thirds of the actual wants of the Government.

#### IN SENATE.—Saturday, April 23.

SENATE CURRENCY. The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Benton, to make gold and silver only receivable for the public lands coming up for consideration—

Mr. Benton adverted to the enormous increase which had taken place in the banks of the several States, and said that without wishing to go into any inquiry as to their ability to pay up in specie, he deemed it imperative upon the general government, to return to a constitutional currency, and with that view proposed they should apply their first act to the receipts from the public lands. He avowed that he knew its effects would be to depreciate, as it ought to be depreciated, the worthless currency with which the country was flooded. He wanted to make the measure general, for there could not be any discrimination, unless through means of the deposit banks, and this great control over the currency he would not grant to any corporations. The measure he trusted, would be most beneficial to the poorer class of cultivators of the soil—to men who derived no benefit and who obtained no loans from any banks.

Mr. Webster said he did not know it was incumbent on those who usually acted with him, to do more than to let those schemes affecting the security of property and the industry of the country, one and all of them to go on. They were in a minority and were powerless to resist them. They had resisted them in 1832, when they advocated the renewal of the charter for a national bank, which forty years' experience taught them was necessary for the safe custody of the public treasure, and to preserve a sound currency. They struggled against the removal of the deposits, and they struggled in vain; and who would now look with the intelligence and candor of an honest man, to the present state of things, and say that the prominent evils which affect the country did not flow directly from these sources? What were the evils affecting the country? The public money is in an insecure condition. It is under the protection of no law, and we have more money in the Treasury than is known how to dispose of. Thus the evils are insecurity and abundance at the same time.

One was caused by the veto power, which, against the known wishes of Congress and the nation, was exercised against the re-charter of the bank. The other was attributable equally to the same source, to the vote of the Land bill. To these extraordinary assumptions of Executive power were attributable, and as was predicted at the time, these results and the finance and the prosperity of the country was the victim of schemes and experiments upon the currency. We must be wiser than all those who had gone before us! Half a century of experience would not instruct us. The constitutional power is denied to Congress, whilst every thing is upheld that is done by the Executive.

He inquired if a return to specie payments, was practicable; did any dream of it? If he had brought forward such a scheme, he would have expected to be charged as an enemy to the West, as it would be well known that the resolution would not benefit the poor cultivator of the soil, whilst its inevitable tendency was to benefit the wealthy speculator and all those alone, who living in cities, could and would procure that specie, which the others could not, and if it was even practicable, where was the utility of obliging specie to be again brought back from thence? The present unsound condition reminded him of a phrase of Talleyrand.—"We were beginning to see the commencement of the end." He referred to the wondrous things which it was firmly stated, would be performed by the State Banks, that they would transact exchanges on better terms than the U. States Bank, &c. Now what did they see? Whilst the currency was under its sound control, exchange from New Orleans to the most distant places did not exceed 1-2 per cent, and he asked intelligent men who looked to the exchanges, every where, to the Ohio circular, and say whether 1-1-2 per cent, was the exchange now from Cincinnati to the East, was this not owing to the schemes, experiments, and project of the Administration? He repeated that he could do nothing, nor his friends, but see how far gentlemen were disposed to go—what they were to do—what all their measures would come to. The majority had determined to adjourn within a month, and yet not a single step had been taken by Congress, whose sole and appropriate duty it was, to guard the public money. It was indispensable for them, if they did not establish a national bank, to provide for its security in deposit banks, and to take care that the deposits should be on a more enlarged scale; but not such a scale as to enable two or three banks in Ohio, to refuse the notes of thirty-five other banks which were as solvent as themselves. It was also indispensable, that they should adopt measures to diminish the treasury; for this object the bill to distribute the net proceeds of the public lands was as good as could be devised. He would not, however, make that measure a *sine qua non*, but would go for any other that should be expedient. He would in conclusion, now content himself by protesting against this and all other such tampering with the currency; he would do nothing more until the public were convinced, as they would be, by bitter experience of their ruinous consequences, as regarded the security, and the prosperity of the property of the country, by the perfect prostration of all that confidence which ought and did, heretofore exist between man and man.

Correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.  
WASHINGTON, April 26.  
A report from the Treasury Department on the subject of the deposit banks in Ohio and the north-west, and of the sales of lands in that region, was presented in the Senate to day, most eminently long. There was not patience enough to hear it out, and it was laid on the table. A memorial from a large meeting at Cincinnati, praying Congress to recognize the independence of Texas, was also laid on the table. A bill for two armories in the south and west, and for other military matters, was brought up by Col. Benton. Mr. Davis brought in a bill making the duties on worsted goods not specially enumerated in the tariff of 1832, the same as on woolens.

The Land bill came up early. The galleries were crowded, mostly with ladies, and a large number could not get in. Mr. Clay was very successful in his beginning. After mentioning his bodily and mental indisposition, which he said had prevented him from doing so much this session as he otherwise would have done, he replied briefly and sharply to the reproaches which Mr. Wright had cast up on Mr. Southard, as attempting to create a panic to injure "the experiment," to speak disrespectfully of the party, and to assault the venerated president.

He repaid Mr. Wright in kind. He charged upon him the attempt to create a confidence in the public mind, which could not fail to deceive them. He stated the liabilities of the deposit banks to be about three times as great as their immediate means. There were \$40,000,000 of the public money in thirty-four banks, without interest and without security. At least if any security had been obtained it was not only not in conformity, but in contravention of law. And the security which the banks themselves possessed for the public money loaned on interest, was probably no better than the notes of individuals. Mr. C. asked Mr. W. to say if he himself had any confidence in such a state of things; and if he had not, was it not much more becoming in a public watchman to warn the people seasonably of the danger, than to deceive and betray them with the cry of peace and safety when there was no safety?

An assault upon the president and the party!—Mr. C. insisted that the president had the power to destroy all, or nearly all, the thirty-four pet banks, at any moment. He could at any moment withdraw from all, or any of them, the whole of the public money in their possession; and how could they meet this crisis? And what a vast political power was here, if the president saw fit to use it! Mr. C. would now bring no charges against him. He left him in hands of history, and she would deal with him according to his deserts.

He commented on the treasury circular, which requested (polite Mr. Woodhull!) the pet banks to issue no notes under five dollars for a certain time, and then none less than ten dollars; and this request was enforced with the penalty of losing the public money! And this power, as well as other powers, such as had been felt by the Ohio banks, was exercised in the face of Congress, while they were devising what ought to be done. He further insisted that a general crash of the paper system was at hand and inevitable. He briefly noticed some of the causes which are leading to this result, and which have produced the present embarrassed condition of the currency, among which he particularly specified the money in the deposit banks, and stated that the pressure is most felt in the vicinity of those banks, and in proportion to the amount of the public money in them respectively.

He ridiculed Col. Benton's idea of spending the greatest possible amount of money for several years on the defence of the country. It was unprecedented and before unheard of. Was there ever a British Parliament that went to the king, and said "Sire, we wish you to tell how much money you can possibly spend?" Was there ever any such proposition made before in this country? Mr. Secretary Cass had made a fair and able report on the subject, laying down a plan of expenditure which would require about the usual amount. But this would not do. Col. Benton and his fellows had besieged, besought and teased the department for the maximum, the very largest amount that could in any way be expended. Cass and Gratiot, both

of them prudent and sagacious men, had appeared to shun the responsibility of a reply to this extraordinary demand. The papers had fallen into the hands of a lieutenant in the army! He on his own judging and responsibility, had given an estimate \$6,000,000 for fortifications alone. And it was on this extraordinary estimate, unsanctioned either by Mr. Cass or Mr. Gratiot, that Congress were now about proceeding to act.

Mr. C. insisted that the country was very far from being in a defenceless condition. Its defences were far better, and its population twofold greater than when it waged a successful war with the greatest power on earth.

He now went into an argument in regard to the power of Congress over this subject, and the actual net proceeds of the public lands, the details of which appeared to weary the audience, and for the first time, I believe, I saw it diminish, in some degree, under his speaking. The effect however, was in part produced by a call from the other house.—He, in addition to what Mr. Crittenden had done tore Mr. Wright's premises all to pieces. He ridiculed his notion of charging revolutionary penalties on the public lands, for a war waged in behalf of the whole country, and he insisted that if the \$30,000,000 for Louisiana and Florida should be charged to the land, there should be fair play, and the profit to several times that amount, derived from those purchases, should be credited to the land. Mr. C. by his estimates, made the net profit of the land \$71,000,000; whereas the bill only required \$21,000,000.

He made an honest exhibition of the confidence of the party in their dear American people. Not willing to trust them with their own money, lest when they had got a "lap" of it, they should not be willing to let it go for the public expenses of a necessary and honorable war!

Mr. Clay concluded with a long and very eloquent exhibition of the benefits which are to result to the people and the states from the measure of the bill. He represented them as immense and almost endless, bestowing a degree of prosperity and happiness that could not be estimated. I can give you no adequate substitute for the hearing.—It repaid ten-fold the weariness of his details. The audience were evidently carried away; and Mr. Webster, as I am told, who is no mean judge, praised his effort as one of the greatest of speeches.

HAMPDEN.

#### THE RUTLAND HERALD.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1836.

#### NATIONAL TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.  
FRANCIS GRANGER,  
OF NEW YORK.

#### RUTLAND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Rutland County Whig Committee having been requested by a number of citizens from various parts of the County, to call a meeting of Delegates from the several towns therein, for the purpose of concentrating the freemen on a STATE SENATORIAL Ticket for said county, adverse to the Van Buren party; for nominating a candidate for Congress in this District, and for other purposes—hereby give notice, that a Convention will be held at WESTOVER'S HOTEL in Castleton on the 18th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is to be hoped that every town in the county will send two or more delegates—without fail.

WM. C. KITTERIDGE, } Committee.  
ORSON CLARK, }  
WM. FAY, }

April 26, 1836.

#### NOTICE.

The Antimasonic Republican Freemen of Rutland County are respectfully requested, to meet at the Court House in Rutland, on Tuesday the 17th May inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators from this county, and adopting such measures, as may be thought expedient to promote the public interests.

The County committee, in making the above call, are acting both in accordance with own views and agreeably to the urgent requests of Antimasons in different parts of the county.

We consider it of the first importance, that such primary meetings be so fully and generally attended, as to obtain a fair expression of the sentiments and wishes of the voters. We therefore hope, not only to meet representatives there from every town, but that it may be, as far as practicable, a meeting of the Freemen themselves.

Z. HOWE, Chairman Co. Committee,  
Castleton, May 9, 1836.

THE TIME HAS COME, when the real Democratic Republicans, the friends of the Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe policy, in this State, should arouse like a giant from his slumbers and prepare to exercise their veto power upon this wayward administration, once more.

In order to do this most effectually, a plan of operations must be adopted. The State has already done its duty. This was magnanimously effected at the two Conventions at Montpelier.

The towns and counties must now move en masse. The towns must organize in order to bring every effective man into the field. Delegates must be appointed at the County Convention in this county to be held at Castleton on the 18th inst. when a general plan of operations will be adopted. Other counties must go and do likewise.

We do not urge these important matters out of any fear of being beaten by our scattered opponents, but we want our full strength manifested, in order to convince them that we are invulnerable, that we are not to be betrayed or sold by a few pitiful traitors—and that the "sons of Ethan Allen" can never consent to be the miserable vassals of Martin Van Buren.